STATE OF IDAHO
EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM
STATE PLAN

March 1, 1997
Revised March 17, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Intent and Purpose of this Plan

This Plan is the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandated document outlining the organization and implementation of the State of Idaho Emergency Alert System (EAS). It is the guideline for Idaho broadcasters and cable TV operators to determine: their mandated and optional monitoring assignments, codes to be used in the EAS Header sequence in this state, schedule of the Required Monthly Tests (RMTs) which must be relayed by all broadcasters and cable operators within 60 minutes of reception, and any other elements of the EAS which are unique to this state. This plan is an adjunct to the FCC EAS, rules Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, and is not meant to be a summary, in whole or in part, of those rules. Consult FCC Rules Part 11 for general rules regarding the Emergency Alert System.

II. The National, State, and Local EAS: Participation and Priorities

A.) National EAS Participation

All broadcasters and cable operators are required to participate in the National-level EAS. "PN" (Participating National) stations and all cable operators would carry the Presidential message, "NN" (Non-Participating National) stations would make an announcement and sign-off. In addition, all broadcasters and cable operators must transmit a Required Weekly EAS Test (RWT), and once a month must re-transmit the Required Monthly Test (RMT) within 60 minutes of receiving it on their EAS Decoder. These actions are required of all broadcasters and cable operators, regardless of their "PN" or "NN" EAS status.

B.) State/Local EAS Participation

Participation in the State and/or Local Area EAS is voluntary for all broadcasters and cable operators. However, any stations/cable operators electing to participate in the State and/or Local Area EAS must then follow the procedures found in this plan. Note: Even though they elect not to carry National EAS Alerts, stations designated "NN" (Non-Participating National) may participate in the State and/or Local Area EAS without any prior FCC approval.

C.) Conditions of EAS Participation

Acceptance of/or participation in this Plan shall not be deemed as a relinquishment of program control, and shall not be deemed to prohibit a broadcast licensee from exercising independent discretion and responsibility in any given situation. Broadcast stations and cable systems originating EAS emergency communications shall be deemed to have conferred rebroadcast authority. The concept of management of each broadcast station and cable system to exercise discretion regarding the broadcast of emergency information and instructions to the general public is provided by the FCC Rules and Regulations.

D.) EAS Priorities

Stations/cable operators are reminded that the EAS Priorities as set forth in the FCC Rules are as follows:

1.) National EAS Messages
2.) Local Area EAS Messages
3.) State EAS Messages
4.) Messages from the National Information Center (NIC)
(These are follow-up messages after a National EAS Activation.)

E.) Cable Television Franchise Authorities

Cable systems shall fulfill the video portion of an EAS activation by transmitting a visual interruption on all channels and a visual EAS message on at least one channel. The visual message shall contain the Originator, Event, Location and the valid time period as contained in the EAS Digital Header Signal of an EAS message. If the message is a video crawl, it shall be displayed at the top of the subscriber's television screen or where it will not interfere with other visual messages. (FCC 11.51, G-3).

Cable systems may elect not to interrupt EAS messages from broadcast stations based on a written agreement between all concerned.

The State Emergency Communications Committee recognizes that many local Cable Television Franchise Authorities have agreements in place with local cable television companies to provide audio over-rides or similar emergency alerting capabilities in addition to those required by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

This Plan in no way prohibits any such agreements.

Local Franchise Authorities are encouraged to utilize the Emergency Alert System to disseminate emergency notifications by contacting their local County Emergency Coordinator and requesting activation of the Emergency Alert System. By routing emergency information through the local County Emergency Coordinators, the maximum number of people, both cable and non-cable television customers, can be notified in the shortest possible time.

Local Area Committees should negotiate the most effective method of EAS operation for their area within the bounds of FCC Regulations and this Plan.

III. The Idaho State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC)

The responsibility of administrating this Plan rests with the members of the Idaho SECC. The SECC Chairs are appointed by the FCC. SECC members include the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the Local Area Emergency Communications Committees (LAECC) and other voluntary members appointed by the SECC Chair. . Committee members are appointed on a voluntary basis by the LAECC Chair. The LAECC are also subcommittees of the SECC.

STATE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE (SECC)

Broadcast Chair
Ralph Hogan

State Coordinator
Vicki Miller

Cable Chair
Mike Dudley

National Weather Service
John Jannuzzi

LOCAL AREA EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEES (LAECC)

East Area Chair

Chairman	Dave Turnmire
Vice Chair	Ken Fagnant

Southcentral Area Chair

Chairman	Tom Lowther
Vice Chair	

Southwest Area Chair

Chairman	Rich Van Genderen
Vice Chair	John Parker

North Area

Chairman	Ken Segota
Vice Chair	Steve Franko

IV. Organization and Concepts of the Idaho State EAS

A.) Station EAS Designations

These are the FCC EAS Station Designations, reflecting the EAS status of every broadcaster and cable operator. Consult the FCC Mapbook at the back of this plan to determine your EAS Designation.

NP (National Primary): Sole source of all National EAS Alerts. These stations will be monitored by the Idaho primary CAC and LP stations.

LP-1 (Local Primary): In some large areas where the LP-1 does not have complete coverage, a new LP-2 station has been designated to cover the far reaches of that Area. Information in this Plan relating to LP-1 also applies to LP-2 in those Areas. LP-1 and LP-2 stations will relay National, State and Weather Alerts.

PN (Participating National): Most normal broadcasters and cable operators are designated as "PN". These sources are for delivering all levels of EAS to the general public.

NN (Non-Participating National): Broadcasters who hold an "NN Authorization" from the FCC to sign-off the air during a National Emergency.

B.) Other Definitions

The following are other terms used in the organization of the Idaho State EAS Plan.

IDAHO STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

The Idaho State Emergency Operations Center is located in Boise at the Idaho Bureau of Disaster Services. It is the State origination point of messages from the Governor. The Operations Center controls audio feeding the State-operated microwave.

CENTRAL ACTIVATION CENTERS (CAC)

The Idaho State Communications Center in Meridian, Idaho is the primary CAC input for EAS messages. It is equipped with an EAS Encoder to send alerts via the Idaho State microwave and state owned two-way radio to the Area LP-1 stations and is manned 24 hours a day. There are four secondary activation centers within the state of Idaho located at the Kootenai County 911 Center – Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security – Boise, Southern Idaho Regional Communications (SIRCOM) – Jerome, and the Idaho State Police District 5 & 6 Dispatch Center – Pocatello.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NOAA WEATHER RADIO)

Under EAS, NOAA Weather Radio stations are encoding all of the NWS alerts, using the same coding used for EAS alerts. Broadcasters and cable operators can feed their EAS Decoders audio from any NOAA Weather Radio receiver, and their EAS Decoder will react just the same.

C.) Primary and Alternate Delivery Plan

The goal of this plan is to determine a primary and secondary delivery method for each level of EAS alert, and is surpassed for many broadcasters and cable operators. Some stations/operators will have four or more paths on some alerts. To see the redundancy of the Idaho State EAS Plan, consult your local plan annex for monitoring assignments. Appendix D maps out all of the State SR EAS paths on one diagram.

Broadcast and cable stations will continue to monitor the national primary station through the LP1 station. The Idaho State Communications Center in Meridian, Idaho (CAC) is the primary access for County Emergency Coordinators to the system. Once contacted, the primary or secondary CAC will send the EAS message via the State Microwave System to the region's LP1 and LP2 requesting the activation. At the regional microwave site a transmitter/receiver will rebroadcast the message to the affected area's media simultaneously activating their encoder/decoder. The only time a CAC will not be used to activate EAS will be when either a section of the state microwave is inoperable or a CAC is unreachable by state radio relay or phone systems. When either of these conditions occurs, the LP-1 stations may activate EAS for an authorized requester. The two exceptions to the above procedures are: 1. North Idaho will activate the system through Spokane using the Spokane media as the primary source for north Idaho. The

only expected time the State should have to relay a message to the north is during a statewide emergency.
2. The southwest region will follow the same procedures as outlined above with one exception. The message will not travel through the State Microwave System, but instead broadcast directly from the CAC to the regional media.

Under certain conditions, the NWS will serve as a tertiary backup the CACs to issue an EAS message. The conditions are:

1. If the CACs cannot be reached by State radio relay or telephone, the County Emergency Coordinator can contact the appropriate NWS office, who would disseminate the message on EAS.

2. If the CACs cannot issue an EAS message and the State Microwave System is operational, the CACs will notify the NWS by phone or NAWAS and send to the NWS a fax of the message. The NWS will issue the EAS message under the appropriate Event Code.

D.) Monitoring Assignments

The specific monitoring assignment for each participating station is detailed in one of the attached Local Area Plans. If monitoring difficulties are experienced, the local area chairman should be consulted in resolving the problem. The Local Area Chairman will co-ordinate any waiver necessary with the SECC Chairman and the FCC.

V. EAS Header Code Information

A.) EAS Header Code Analysis

An EAS Header Code contains the following elements, sent in the following sequence:

[Preamble] ZCZC-ORG-EEE-PSSCCC+TTTT-JJJHHMM-LLLLLLLL-
Attention Signal
Aural, Visual, or Text Message
[Preamble] NNNN

[Preamble] : (Clears the system) - Sent automatically by your Encoder.

ZCZC : (Start of ASCII Code) - Sent automatically by your Encoder.

ORG : (Originator Code) - Preset once by user, then sent automatically by your Encoder. See following Section (B.) for code you must use.

EEE : (Event Code) - Determined by user each time an alert is sent. See following Section (C.) for the only codes to be used in Idaho.

PSSCCC : (County-Location Code) - Determined by user each time an alert is sent. See following Section (D.) for the assigned codes of all Idaho counties.

TTTT : (Duration of Alert) - Determined by user each time an alert is sent.

JJJHHMM : (Date/Time-of-Day) - Sent automatically by your Encoder.

LLLLLLLL : (8-Character ID, Identifying the Broadcaster, Cable TV, Weather Service Office, Nuclear/Industrial Plant, or Civil Authority operating that Encoder.) Preset once by user, then sent automatically by your Encoder. See following Section (E.) for format to be followed by all users in constructing their "L-Code".

Attention Signal - Must be sent if aural, visual or text message is sent.

[Preamble] : (Re-clears the system) - Sent automatically by your Encoder when you initiate the End-of-Message sequence.

NNNN : (End-of-Message Code) - Must be initiated manually at the end of every EAS alert originated by all sources. A failure of the system will occur if this code is not sent to reset the Decoders of all stations/operators that carried that alert.

B.) Idaho Originator Codes

Following are the only Originator Codes to be used by sources in Idaho:

WXR - To be used by National Weather Service Offices.
CIV - To be used by State and Local Governments and all Civil Authorities.
EAS - To be used by all Broadcasters and Cable TV Operators.

C.) Idaho Event Codes

Whether used under the authority of the State EAS Plan, or any of the County/Local Area EAS Plans, the following are the only Event Codes to be used in the State of Idaho by anyone for any purpose. No codes can be added without FCC approval. County/Local Area EAS Plans which desire to use a code not on this list, should submit that code request to the SECC for FCC approval and subsequent addition to this list. This list will be maintained as a "Master List" for all Event Codes used in the State of Idaho.

Descriptions of the non-weather related event codes can be found on the National Weather Service Directives web page http://www.nws.noaa.gov/directives/010/010.htm, or specifically http://www.nws.noaa.gov/directives/010/pd01005018c.pdf

FCC EVENT CODES

Administrative Message	**ADR**
Avalanche Warning	**AVW**
Avalanche Watch	**AVA**
Blizzard Warning	**BZW**
Child Abduction Emergency	**CAE**
Civil Danger Warning	**CDW**
Civil Emergency Message	**CEM**
Dust Storm Warning	**DSW**
Earthquake Warning	**EQW**
Evacuation Immediate	**EVI**
Flash Flood Warning	**FFW**
Fire Warning	**FRW**
Hazardous Materials Warning	**HMW**
High Wind Warning	**HWW**
Law Enforcement Warning	**LEW**
Local Area Emergency	**LAE**
National Information Center	**NIC**
National Periodic Test	**NPT**
Network Message Notification	**NMN**
Nuclear Power Plant Warning	**NUW**
Practice/Demo Warning	**DMO**
Radiological Hazard Warning	**RHW**
Required Monthly Test	**RMT***
Required Weekly Test	**RWT***
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	**SVR**
Shelter in Place Warning	**SPW**
911 Telephone Outage Emergency	**TOE**
Tornado Warning	**TOR**
Winter Storm Warning	**WSW**
Volcano Warning	**VOW**

***Mandatory**

D.) Idaho County-Location Codes ("PSSCCC")

The first digit ("P") can be used to indicate one-ninth of the county code it precedes in the following pattern:

1 = NW	2 = NC	3 = NE	4 = WC
5 = C	6 = EC	7 = SW	8 = SC
9 = SE	0 = Entire County		

The remaining 5 digits ("SSCCC") indicate the county, as listed below:

County	Code	County	Code	County	Code
Ada	***16001***	***Custer***	***16037***	***Owyhee***	***16073***
Adams	***16003***	***Elmore***	***16039***	***Payette***	***16075***
Bannock	***16005***	***Franklin***	***16041***	***Power***	***16077***
Bear Lake	***16007***	***Fremont***	***16043***	***Shoshone***	***16079***
Benewah	***16009***	***Gem***	***16045***	***Teton***	***16081***
Bingham	***16011***	***Gooding***	***16047***	***Twin Falls***	***16083***
Blaine	***16013***	***Idaho***	***16049***	***Valley***	***16085***
Boise	***16015***	***Jefferson***	***16051***	***Washington***	***16087***
Bonner	***16017***	***Jerome***	***16053***	***Baker, OR***	***41001***
Bonneville	***16019***	***Kootenai***	***16055***	***Malheur, OR***	***41045***
Boundary	***16021***	***Latah***	***16057***	***Asotin, WA***	***53003***
Butte	***16023***	***Lemhi***	***16059***	***Garfield, WA***	***53023***
Camas	***16025***	***Lewis***	***16061***	***Whitman, WA***	***53075***
Canyon	***16027***	***Lincoln***	***16063***		
Caribou	***16029***	***Madison***	***16065***		
Cassia	***16031***	***Minidoka***	***16067***		
Clark	***16033***	***Nez Perce***	***16069***		
Clearwater	***16035***	***Oneida***	***16071***		

E.) Idaho "L-Code" Formats

This 8-character code is affixed to every EAS message originated or re-transmitted by every EAS Encoder. The code identifies the particular broadcaster, cable operator, weather service office, nuclear/industrial plant, or civil authority operating that Encoder. "L-Code" ID's must adhere to the following formats. No deviation from these formats is allowed, since using certain other characters would cause an error in the system.

Broadcasters:

Single Station: KXXX/FM
Two Stations: KXXXKYYY
Three or more Stations: The call letters of one of the stations is sufficient. All other stations sending the alert should keep a log of alerts sent, as should the ID'd station. (Per FCC Part 11)

Cable TV:

(FCC issued cable ID for the headend numbers) Every cable system has a unique FCC issued ID number e.g., C0--0138. Cable Operators should use the main headend ID for a specific geographic area.

Weather Service Offices:

Use the letters, "NWS", followed by the call-sign of the NOAA Weather Radio Station sending the alert. Examples: "NWSKBOI" "NWSKOTX".

Civil Authorities:

The five authorized dispatch centers entry points are:
Idaho State Communications Center (CAC), Meridian
Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (EOC), Boise
Southern Idaho Regional Communications Center (SIRCOM), Jerome
Idaho State Police (ISP), Pocatello
Kootenai County 911 Center, Coeur d'Alene

This code uses three components in constructing its 8-character code:
Portion of "L-Code" Source of Characters
First four characters: First four letters of name of jurisdiction (Name of County, City, etc.)
Next two characters: Abbreviation for type of jurisdiction

For County use "CO"
For City use "CY"
For Town use "TN"

Last two Characters: Abbreviation for type of agency:
For Sheriff use "SH"
For Fire Dept. use "FD"
For Police Dept. use "PD"
For Emergency Services use "ES"
For Emergency Government use "EG"
For Emergency Management use "EM"

Examples: Kootenai County Emergency Management : "KOOTCOEM", City of Coeur d: Alene Police : "COEUCYPD"
Note: Military groups use: "U.S.ARMY", "U.S.NAVY", "AIRFORCE", "U.S.M.C"., "U.S.C.G."

VI. EAS Tests

The following requirements regarding both RWTs and RMTs apply to all cable operators and all broadcasters, "PN", as well as "NN" stations. Even stations that have elected not to participate in local EAS alerts, must still rebroadcast their local RMT every month. There are two exceptions to these rules. First, Class "D" FM, LPFM and LPTV stations need not have an EAS Encoder. They must have an EAS Decoder and are exempt from running the weekly RWT test. However, they must retransmit monthly RMT tests as outlined below, minus the EAS Header Codes and Attention Signal. In addition, LPTV stations must present all EAS information visually, just as all other TV stations must do. The second exception is for FM Translator and TV Translator stations which are not required to have any EAS equipment.
Class "D" FM and LPTV stations must have installed a working EAS Decoder. These stations are exempt from originating the weekly digital code RWT test. However, they must retransmit the RMT that originates from the LP-1 station or SR. They are not required to re-broadcast the RWT. If stations have elected not to participate in local EAS alerts, they must still rebroadcast their local RMT every month. FM broadcast booster stations, FM translator and TV translator stations which entirely rebroadcast the programming of other local FM, and TV broadcast stations are not required to comply with the requirements of re-broadcasting EAS tests and activations received from an EAS Decoder. LPTV stations must present all EAS information visually, as all other TV stations must do.

All Class "D" FM, LPFM and LPTV stations not re-broadcasting entirely programming that originates from a local programming source, are encouraged to program their filters to allow local EAS, CIV and WXR emergencies to be transmitted. Additionally, the Commission also exempts Low Power FM stations from the Commission requirement to install an FCC-certified EAS Decoder until one year after any such decoders are certified by the Commission. On July 23, 2002, the Commission staff granted an equipment authorization for an Emergency Alert System ("EAS") decoder unit to equipment manufacturer TFT, Inc. Accordingly, Low Power FM Stations must install Certified EAS Decoders by October 24, 2003 which is one year after publication of this Public Notice in the Federal Register.. In addition, cable systems that serve fewer than 5,000 subscribers may comply with the Commission's requirement to install EAS equipment by October 1, 2002, by installing a certified EAS decoder, rather than both an encoder and a decoder.

A.) Required Weekly Test (RWT)

1.) Transmission: All broadcasters and cable operators must transmit an RWT once each week on random days and times except for the week of the RMT test. There are no time-of-day restrictions. This is a 10.5-second test, consisting only of the EAS Header and End-of-Message Codes.

2.) Reception: All broadcasters and cable operators receiving a RWT from their monitored sources must log receipt of this test for all the received sources. No further action is required.

B.) Required Monthly Test (RMT)

1.) Transmission: RMTs are to be initiated by a CAC, NWS, LP1 or LP2. During some months, the test will be initiated by the primaryCAC or Idaho Idaho State EOC associated with these LP stations in this State Plan. During the designated week for this test, all other broadcasters and cable operators are to wait for this test and then react as described in (4.) below. These tests shall always use the Event Code "RMT", never codes such as "State Test" or "Local Area Test", etc.

2.) Scheduling of RMT/ Week and Time-of-Day:

RMT shall always occur during the first, full or Sunday-thru-Saturday week of the month.

Time frame and origination of the RMT tests shall adhere to the following format:

MONTH	TIME FRAME	STN.	ORIGINATING SOURCE
JANUARY	DAY / 8:30 AM to Local Sunset	EOC	IDAHO IDAHO STATE EOC – BHS
FEBRUARY	NIGHT / Local Sunset to 8:30 AM	CAC	STATE COMMUNICATIONS CTR
MARCH	DAY / 8:30 AM to Local Sunset	LA	STATION STAFF
APRIL	NIGHT / Local Sunset to 8:30 AM	CAC	STATE COMMUNICATIONS CTR
MAY	DAY / 8:30 AM to Local Sunset	NWS	NWS STAFF
JUNE	NIGHT / Local Sunset to 8:30 AM	CAC	STATE COMMUNICATIONS CTR
JULY	DAY / 8:30 AM to Local Sunset	LA	STATION STAFF
AUGUST	NIGHT / Local Sunset to 8:30 AM	CAC	STATE COMMUNICATIONS CTR
SEPTEMBER	DAY / 8:30 AM to Local Sunset	EOC	IDAHO IDAHO STATE EOC – BHS
OCTOBER	NIGHT / Local Sunset to 8:30 AM	CAC	STATE COMMUNICATIONS CTR
NOVEMBER	DAY / 8:30 AM to Local Sunset	LA	STATION STAFF
DECEMBER	NIGHT / Local Sunset to 8:30 AM	CAC	STATE COMMUNICATIONS CTR

NOTES:

LA: Tests will come from the Local Area (LA) station that you monitor or the local area CAC. Station staff will determine the time that the test will be originated. Local Area Plans designate monitoring stations.

CENTRAL ACTIVATION CENTER, NWS and IDAHO IDAHO STATE EOC : The primary CAC or Idaho State EOC will send the RMT. The LP stations must then re-broadcast this test within 60 minutes of receiving it.

3.) Scheduling of RMT / Recommended Time Constraints:

LP stations, as well as the primary CAC, NWS and the Idaho State EOC are requested to use judgment in the scheduling of times for RMT. Since all broadcasters and cable operators are required to rebroadcast this test within 60 minutes of receiving it, care should be taken to not place undue hardship on TV broadcasters in particular, when they are carrying their highest-revenue programming. On a daily basis, these periods would include all major newscasts: early morning, noontime, evening, and late evening. In addition, the times of major events are recommended to be avoided, such as: pre-planned Presidential speeches, hours of a major national or local news story carried outside of normal newscast hours, local and national election coverage and major sporting events like World Series games and the Superbowl. Broadcasters and cable operators, which have a complaint regarding the scheduling of RMTs in their Area, should make their concerns known to their Local Area Chair (see "The Idaho SECC" section in this Plan for names). If a satisfactory resolution is not reached at that level, the State EAS Chair should be contacted.

4.) Reception / Re-transmission of RMT

All broadcasters and cable operators receiving an Required Monthly Test (RMT) must re-transmit this test within 60 minutes of receiving the test. For Daytime-only stations receiving a nighttime RMT, this test must be re-transmitted within 15 minutes of the Daytime-only station sign-on. Transmission of this RMT test takes the place of the Required Weekly Test (RWT). Times should be logged for both the receipt and re-transmission of the RMT test. Broadcast and cable management should impress upon their staff that re-transmission of this test is not an option. It is an FCC violation to fail to re-transmit this test within 60 minutes of receiving it. The best policy may be to set the EAS unit for a 60-minute automatic countdown upon receiving an RMT. If the operator on duty does not send the test manually within that window, the equipment automatically transmit the test when the time runs out. If a daytime station gets an RMT overnight and is unable to retransmit the RMT exactly as it was received, it should be sent as an RWT.

C. Time-Duration and County-Location Codes to be used

TIME-DURATION used in the EAS Header Code for all EAS Tests shall be of sufficient duration for relaying of tests. COUNTY-LOCATION codes used in the EAS Header Code for EAS Tests shall conform to these guidelines:

CACs: All tests, RWTs and RMTs, shall use the Location Code for the entire state (016000).

LP Stations: All tests, RWT and RMT, shall include the Location Code for all counties in that LP station Local Area of responsibility.

PN and NN Stations and Cable Operators: RMT tests shall be re-transmitted unchanged, except for the "L-Code". Thus, RMTs will include all counties present in the original message. For the RWT originated each week by each "PN" and "NN" station, and each cable operator, the **County-Location Code** used shall be the county for the broadcaster's City of License or cable operator's Community of License. Other counties in the station's system service area may be added by discretion.

VII. Idaho EAS Sample Scripts and Formats

A.) Sample Test Scripts and Formats

The following test scripts and formats shall be used by all Idaho broadcasters, cable operators and emergency agencies when originating EAS tests.

1.) RWT: No script is used for the RWT. Entire test takes approximately 10.5 seconds. Format is as follows:

Stop regular programming
one-second pause
Send EAS Header Code 3 times
one-second pause
Send EAS End-of-Message Code 3 times
one-second pause
Resume normal programming

2.) RMT: CACs, Idaho State EOC, NWS, and LP stations originating this test should use the following format. All other broadcasters and cable operators will receive the test in this format and must re-transmit it within 60 minutes in the same format. Format is as follows:

Stop regular programming
Sample Intro: "This is a test of the (Local Area) Idaho Emergency Alert System."
One-second pause
Send EAS Header Code 3 times (All sources must use Event Code "RMT" for this test.)
One-second pause

Send EAS Attention Signal (8 to 25 seconds)
Read Test Script: "This is a test of the (Local Area) Idaho Emergency Alert System.
In the event of an emergency, this system would bring you important information. This test is now concluded."
one-second pause
Send EAS End-of-Message Code 3 times
one-second pause
Resume normal programming

Timing Note: The script above can be read in 9-10 seconds. All other elements of the RMT (the Header Codes and an 8-second Attention Signal) take from 19-21 seconds to complete (length depends on the number of county codes contained in the Header). The goal of writing this short script was to fit the entire test into a 30-second time period. The CACs, Idaho State EOC, NWS, and LP stations should make every attempt to complete this test within 30 seconds. Pre-recording the script at the length needed to achieve this goal would be helpful.

Script Note: (Local Area) LP's: Use the name of your Local Area found in this Plan (such as "Southeast", "Northwest", etc.) CACs: Use the phrase, "State of".

B.) Emergency Activation Scripts and Formats

1.) State Activation

The Idaho State EOC shall transmit the following messages to all Idaho broadcasters and cable operators via the State Microwave System as previously described. Format is as follows:

Send ACTIVATION SCRIPT-CUT 1: "We interrupt this program because of a State of Idaho emergency. Important information will follow." (0:05)
one-second pause
Send EAS Header Code 3 times (with Event Code: "STS" (State EAS statement)
one-second pause
Send EAS Attention Signal (0:08)

Send ACTIVATION SCRIPT-CUT 2. "We interrupt this program to activate the State of Idaho Emergency Alert System, because of a statewide emergency. Important information will follow." (0:15)

Until Governor is ready with emergency message, repeat FILL COPY SCRIPT:

"This message is originating in the State of Idaho Emergency Operation Center in Boise. Normal broadcast programming has been interrupted to activate the State of Idaho Emergency Alert System because of a statewide emergency. All Idaho EAS stations are requested to stand-by for an announcement from the Governor of the State of Idaho. Broadcast stations will be given a countdown prior to the Governor's address. This is the State of Idaho Emergency Alert System. Stay tuned for important information." (0:35)

When the Governor is ready with the emergency message, send COUNTDOWN SCRIPT:

"Three minutes to the Governor's address. This is the State of Idaho Emergency Alert System. Stay tuned for important information. All broadcast stations and cable systems in the State of Idaho should prepare to re-broadcast live the following emergency message. This is a countdown to an announcement from the Governor of the State of Idaho. That message begins in 2 and ½ minutes. The State of Idaho Emergency Alert System has been activated due to a statewide emergency. Stay tuned for important information. All broadcast stations and cable systems in the State of Idaho should prepare to re-broadcast live the following emergency message. This is a countdown to an announcement from the Governor of the State of Idaho. That message begins in 2 minutes."

Previous message repeats, ending, "That message begins in 1 and ½ minutes."
Previous message repeats, ending, "That message begins in 1 minute."
Previous message repeats, ending, "That message begins in 30 seconds."
one-second pause
Send EAS Header Code 3 times [with Event Code "STA" (State Priority Activation)]
one-second pause
Send EAS Attention Signal (0:08)

The Governor's message should be less than 2 minutes and end with the EOM. A completely separate EAS message should be sent for the Governor's message (must be less than 2 minutes).

Send GOVERNOR'S INTRO SCRIPT:

"The State of Idaho Emergency Alert System has been activated due to a statewide emergency. Stay tuned for important information. This is the State of Idaho Emergency Alert System. Following is an announcement from the Governor of the State of Idaho." (0:15) Governor gives live address NOT TO EXCEED 1 AND ½ MINUTES (Some EAS Decoders may automatically reset and cut him off if time is exceeded).

Following the Governor's address, send TERMINATION SCRIPT:

"This concludes EAS programming. All broadcast stations and cable systems may now resume normal operations." (0:10)

one-second pause

Send EAS End-of-Message Code 3 times

one-second pause

2.) Local Area Activation

Areas which have developed a specific Local Area EAS Plan will have their own activation format presented in their Local Area Plan. The following is a suggested Local Area Activation Format for general use by areas which have not developed a specific EAS Plan.

Stop regular programming

Optional Intro: "We interrupt our programming to activate the (Local Area) Idaho Emergency Alert System. Important information will follow." (0:05)

One-second pause

Send EAS Header Code 3 times (Use appropriate Event Code)

one-second pause

Send EAS Attention Signal (8 to 25 seconds) Activation Announcement: "We interrupt our regular programming to activate the (Local Area) Idaho Emergency Alert System. At the request of (Emergency Agency), all EAS stations in (Local Area) Idaho should re-broadcast the following (Type of Alert/Matches Event Code) Announcement. This is the (Local Area) Idaho Emergency Alert System. Important information will follow." (0:25)

Broadcast emergency message.

Termination Announcement: "This is the (Local Area) Idaho Emergency Alert System.

All (Local Area) Idaho EAS stations are requested to re-broadcast the preceding announcement, which was issued by (Emergency Agency). We now resume normal programming." (0:15)

one-second pause

Send EAS End-of-Message Code 3 times

one-second pause

Resume normal programming

VIII. Guidance for Originators of EAS Alerts

A.) Guidance for National Weather Service Personnel:

NWS personnel should issue EAS Weather Alerts via standard NWS dissemination procedures, and on NOAA Weather Radio using the NOAA-SAME/EAS Codes. NWS procedures should be followed relating to the transmission of the SAME/EAS Codes, the 1050 Hz Alert Tone, and the reading of the weather bulletin script. Since NOAA Weather Radio is considered to be an "All-Hazards Radio" network, alerts for emergencies other than weather may be originated by NWS personnel. In the event that NWS personnel originate non-weather EAS Alerts, procedures found in this Plan (and its associated Local Area EAS Plans) regarding those alerts should be followed.

B.) Guidance for Emergency Services Personnel

Counties can utilize the EAS System by routing their emergency alert requests through the Central Activation Centers. The CACs are equipped with an EAS Encoders for alerting area broadcasters and cable operators. Contact your County Emergency Coordinator for procedures regarding contacting the Central Activation Center to originate alerts for your county.

A WORD OF CAUTION: Emergency Services agencies have acquired a valuable new tool in gaining direct access to all area broadcasters and cable operators via the EAS. However, if not used prudently, you put yourself in danger of losing this tool. Broadcasters and cable operators are expecting the EAS to be used only for life-threatening emergencies. Keep in mind two things. First, some broadcasters and cable operators have their EAS Decoders set on Automatic Mode. No one is present to screen your message and decide if it should be aired. They are depending on you to only send an EAS Alert for a very serious emergency. The first time you trigger the system for a frivolous event, you will lose the confidence of your area broadcasters and cable operators. The second thing to remember is that broadcasters and cable operators participate in the local-level EAS on a voluntary basis. No one can force them to carry your EAS Alerts. Maintain a good relationship with your local broadcasters and cable operators, and they will come through for you in a crisis.

IX. Guidance for All Users in Programming their EAS Decoders in Idaho

This section is provided to aid users of the EAS, primarily broadcasters and cable operators, in programming the Event Codes, County-Location Codes and Modes of Operation into their EAS decoder. This information can also be of value to Emergency Services personnel who are making use of the alert section in their EAS Decoder. Each EAS Alert that you want to program your EAS Decoder to respond to will require that you select those three elements: Event Code, County and Mode of Operation.

A.) Modes of Operation

All EAS decoders must be capable of at least manual and automatic operation. Some manufacturers also offer a semi-automatic mode.

Manual Operation: Your decoder will only notify you of any incoming alerts that you've programmed it to respond to. Your operator must push a button to cause the EAS Alert to be re-transmitted on your system.

Automatic Operation: This type of operation would normally be used with a Program Interrupt connection on the EAS Decoder. Your on-air audio and/or video is "looped through" the EAS Decoder so the unit can interrupt the audio/video when necessary. In automatic operation, when the EAS Decoder receives an EAS Alert that you have programmed it to respond to, it immediately interrupts your programming to transmit the EAS Alert.

Semi-Automatic Operation: Under this mode of operation, when the EAS Decoder receives an EAS Alert that you have programmed it to respond to, it will begin a preset countdown to automatically interrupt. The idea is for your operator to run the EAS Alert on the air manually at his earliest convenience. If the EAS Alert is not run by the time the preset countdown time expires, the EAS Decoder will take over and

do it for your operator. The same could apply to a broadcast automation system, where the automation system should insert the received EAS Alert in the next commercial break. If it fails to do that, the EAS Decoder will interrupt to transmit the Alert at the end of the time-out.

You can program your EAS Decoder to respond to different EAS Alerts in different modes, such as responding to all Weather Warnings in Manual Mode, and all Weather Warnings in Automatic Mode. The Required Monthly Test (RMT), which must be re-transmitted within 60 minutes of receipt, can be programmed for Semi-Automatic Mode with a 60-minute countdown. This would give your operator the opportunity to run the RMT at a break in the show. However if the operator forgets, the EAS Decoder would automatically transmit the EAS Alert, preventing you from committing an FCC Violation.

Broadcasters using "Unattended Operation" must run their EAS Decoder in Automatic Mode.

B.) County-Location Codes to Use

There are certain events which you will receive for your County that you must program your EAS Decoder to respond to. A list of those events is shown on the next page. When programming your EAS Decoder for other optional EAS Alerts, you will want to include any other counties in your "service area" that you wish to provide EAS Alerts. You can also program your EAS Decoder to notify you in the Manual Mode of any EAS Alert received for your County. In this way, you do not have to program all the events separately. You can then program separately the Event Codes that you want the station/system to transmit in the Automatic Mode.

C.) Event Codes that Must Be Programmed into the EAS Decoder

The FCC requires that broadcasters and cable operators program their EAS Decoders for the following events:

"RMT" (Required Monthly Test) containing your County of License Code. Must be re-transmitted within 60 minutes of receipt.
"RWT" (Required Weekly Test) containing your County of License Code. This received test need only be logged. No re-broadcast.

D.) Suggested Programming Sequence for Setting-Up the EAS Decoder

The following is an example of mandated list of events that you might enter into your EAS Decoder.

EVENT	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY CODE	OPERATION MODE
"NIC"	National Info. Center	Not Applicable	Manual
"RMT"	Required Monthly Test	Your County of License	Semi-Automatic/60 Min.
"RWT"	Required Weekly Test	Your County of License	Manual (for logging)
"SVR"	Severe Thunderstorm Warning	All Counties in your Area	Semi-Automatic / 5 Min.
"TOR"	Tornado Warning	All Counties in your Area	Semi-Automatic / 5 Min.
"FFW"	Flash Flood Warning	All Counties in your Area	Semi-Automatic / 5 Min.

- If applicable in your Area.

X. Approval and Concurrence.

Director, Idaho Bureau of Disaster Services

4-1-97
Date

John J. Cline
John Cline

Broadcast Chairman, State Emergency Communications Committee

4-1-97
Date

Ralph Hogan
Ralph Hogan, KBSU Radio

State Coordinator Chairman, State Emergency Communications Committee

4-1-97
Date

D T Blagburn
Darren Blagburn, Bureau of Disaster Services

Committee Member, State National Primary

4-16-97
Date

Willis S. Frahm
Willis Frahm, KBOI Radio

Concurrance:

National Weather Service

4-1-97
Date

John Jannuzzi
John Jannuzzi

Federal Communications Commission

_____
Date

Beverly G. Baker
Beverly G. Baker, Chief, Compliance and Information

APPENDIX A: NOAA WEATHER RADIO STATIONS AND COVERAGE

Under the EAS, NOAA Weather Radio Stations are encoding all of their alerts using the same coding as used for EAS Alerts. NOAA named their coding "SAME" (Specific Area Message Encoding). Broadcasters and cable operators can feed their EAS Decoders with the audio from any normal NOAA Weather Radio Receiver and their EAS Decoder will react to those codes just as it does with broadcaster EAS Event Codes. The National Weather Service will activate an EAS Alert for all Tornado, Flash Flood and Severe Thunderstorm Warnings and short-fused Blizzard Warnings.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO STATIONS SERVING IDAHO
City, State, Call Sign, Frequency
Counties for which this station will send SAME/EAS-coded alerts.
Note: * = County that is served by more than one NOAA Weather Radio Station.

Boise, ID – WXK-68 162.550 MHz (Note – Also broadcast at Payette, ID)
Counties: Ada*, Adams*, Boise*, Canyon*, Custer*, Elmore*, Gem*, Lemhi*, Owyhee*, Payette*, Valley*, Washington*, Malheur*

Burley, ID – WNG-605 162.475 MHz
Counties: Blaine, Bingham, Butte, Cassia, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Power

Burns, OR - KHB30 MHz
Counties: Harney

McCall, ID – (Repeater from Boise), WWF-58 162.475 MHz
Counties: Adams and Valley

Payette, ID - (Repeater from Boise), WXK-88 162.400 MHz (Note – Rebroadcast of Boise, ID)
Counties: Ada*, Adams*, Boise*, Canyon*, Custer*, Elmore*, Gem*, Lemhi*, Owyhee*, Payette*, Valley*, Washington*, Malheur*

Twin Falls, ID – WXL-35 162.400 MHz
Counties: Elmore*, Gooding, Jerome, Twin Falls

Pocatello, ID – WXL-33 162.55 MHz
Counties: Butte, Power*, Bannock*, Bingham, Butte, Jefferson, Clark, Fremont, Bonneville, Lincoln*, Caribou*, and Custer

Sedgewick Peak, ID – KZZ-72 162.425 MHz
Counties: Bannock*, Caribou, Onieda*, Franklin*, Bear Lake*, and Power*

Bonners Ferry, ID – WWG-99 162.500 MHz
Counties: Boundary*, Bonner*

Spokane, WA - WXL-96 162.40 MHz
Counties: Boundary*, Bonner*, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone, and Latah*

Grangeville, ID – KXI-82 162.450 MHz
Counties: Idaho

Lewiston, ID – WXK-98 162.55 MHz
Counties: Latah*, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho*, Clearwater

Logan, UT – WXK-22 162.40 MHz
Counties: Oneida*, Franklin*, and Bear Lake*

APPENDIX B: ORGANIZATION AND CONCEPT OF THE IDAHO STATE EAS

PRIMARY CENTAL ACTIVATION CENTER (CAC)

The Idaho State Communications Center in Meridian, Idaho is the primary CAC input for EAS messages. It is equipped with an EAS Encoder to send alerts via the microwave and two-way radio to the Area LP1 stations and is manned 24-hours a day. This function is the responsibility of Idaho State Communications Center.

IDAHO STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC**)**

The Idaho State EOC is the back-up to the Idaho State Communication Center in Meridian, Idaho. It is equipped with an EAS Encoder to send alerts via the microwave and two-way radio to the Area LP1 stations and is manned Monday through Friday during normal business hours of 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. This function is the responsibility of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, Operations Section.

SECONDARY CENTRAL ACTIVATION CENTERS

There are four secondary activation centers within the state of Idaho located at the Kootenai County 911 Center – Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security – Boise, Southern Idaho Regional Communications (SIRCOM) – Jerome, and the Idaho State Police District 5 & 6 Dispatch Center – Pocatello. They are equipped with an EAS Encoder to send alerts via the microwave and two-way radio to the Area LP1 stations and manned 24-hours a day. In the event the primary CAC is unavailable, a secondary CAC may activate EAS in the event of an emergency.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NOAA WEATHER RADIO)

Under the EAS, NOAA Weather Radio Stations are encoding all of the NWS's alerts using the same coding used for EAS Alerts. Broadcasters and cable operators can feed their EAS Decoders audio from any NOAA Weather Radio Receiver, and their EAS Decoder will react just the same. Under this plan, NWS will act as a tertiary for EAS.

PRIMARY AND ALTERNATE DELIVERY PLAN

The goal of this plan is to determine a primary and secondary delivery method for each level of EAS alert, and is surpassed for many broadcasters and cable operators. Some stations/operators will have four or more paths on some alerts. To see the redundancy of the Idaho State EAS Plan, consult your local plan annex for monitoring assignments. Appendix D maps out all of the State SR EAS paths on one diagram.

Broadcast and cable stations will continue to monitor the national primary station through the LP1 station. The Idaho State Communications Center in Meridian, Idaho (CAC) is the primary access for County Emergency Coordinators to the system. Once contacted, the primary or secondary CAC will send the EAS message via the State Microwave System to the region's LP1 and LP2 requesting the activation. At the regional microwave site a transmitter/receiver will rebroadcast the message to the affected area's media

simultaneously activating their encoder/decoder. The only time a CAC will not be used to activate EAS will be when either a section of the state microwave is inoperable or a CAC is unreachable by state radio relay or phone systems. When either of these conditions occurs, the LP-1 stations may activate EAS for an authorized requester. The two exceptions to the above procedures are: 1. North Idaho will activate the system through Spokane using the Spokane media as the primary source for north Idaho. The only expected time the State should have to relay a message to the north is during a statewide emergency. 2. The southwest region will follow the same procedures as outlined above with one exception. The message will not travel through the State Microwave System, but instead broadcast directly from the CAC to the regional media.

Under certain conditions, the NWS will serve as a tertiary back-up the CACs to issue an EAS message. The conditions are:

1. If the CACs cannot be reached by State radio relay or telephone, the County Emergency Coordinator can contact the appropriate NWS office, who would disseminate the message on EAS.

2. If the CACs cannot issue an EAS message and the State Microwave System is operational, the CACs will notify the NWS by phone or NAWAS and send to the NWS a fax of the message. The NWS will issue the EAS message under the appropriate Event Code.

The LP1 will backup the local area CAC if the state microwave system is down.

APPENDIX C: AUTHORIZED SOURCES FOR ACTIVATING THE EAS

The following agencies are the only sources authorized to declare and/or originate any EAS Alert containing the title "WARNING", "ACTIVATION" or "EMERGENCY". Idaho broadcasters and cable operators shall not originate a "WARNING", "ACTIVATION",or "EMERGENCY" unless they are doing so at the direction of an authorized agency which does not have its own EAS Encoder to originate the EAS Alert itself.

This restriction applies to all Event Codes containing the title "WARNING", "ACTIVATION" or "EMERGENCY", including the "TORNADO WARNING" Code "TOR". If a broadcaster or cable operator feels he has sighted a tornado, this information can be broadcast to the audience as an observation of the station staff, but should not be transmitted as a "TORNADO WARNING" with the "TOR" Code. When the official word from the National Weather Service or other authorized agency is received, their "TORNADO WARNING" Alert with the "TOR" Code can be relayed by the broadcaster or cable operator. If the broadcaster or cable operator sighting a possible tornado wants to issue an independent EAS alert, the "Severe Weather Statement" Code of "SVS" can be used.

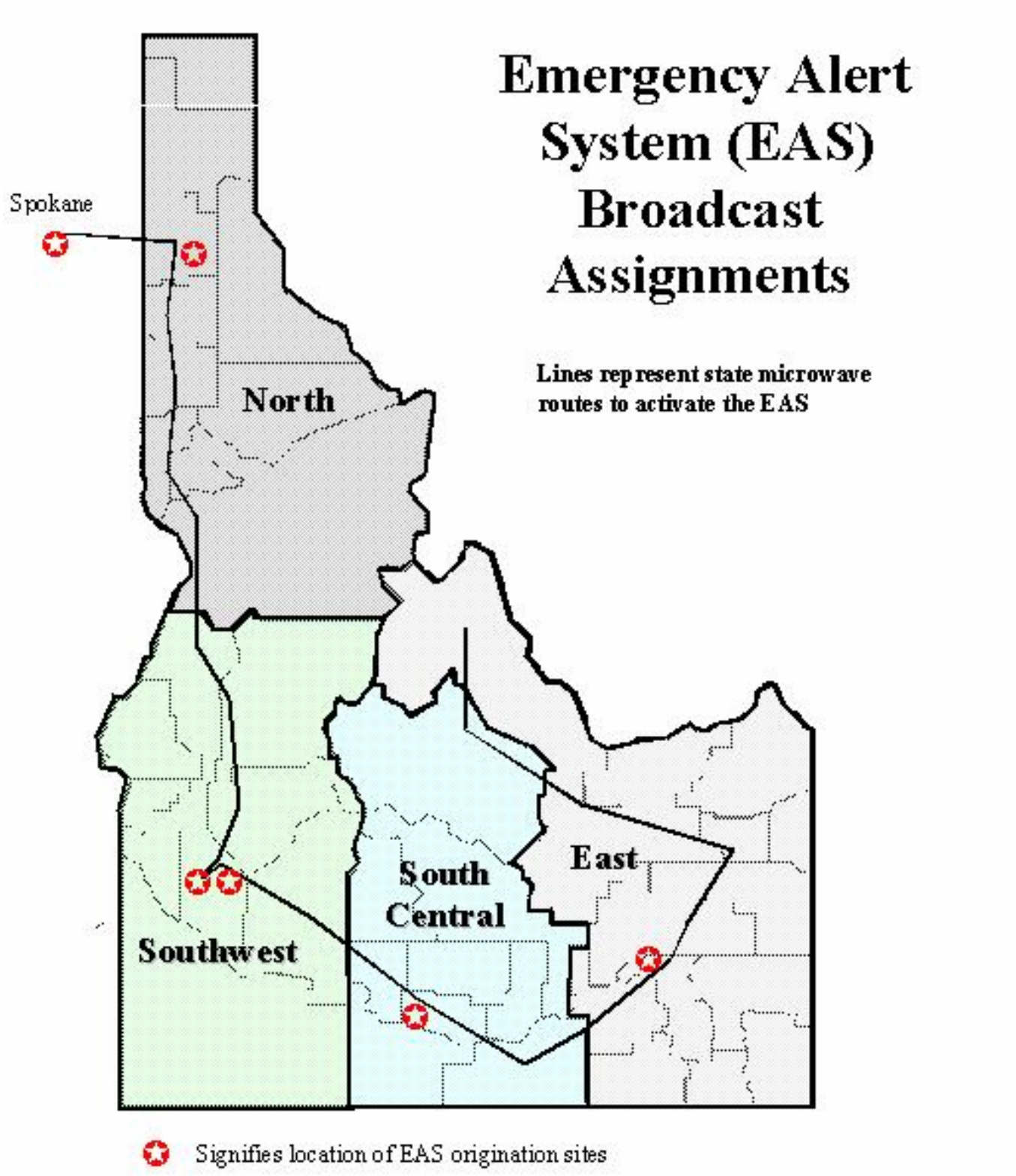
WEATHER EAS ALERTS

All Weather EAS Alerts are to be originated by the National Weather Service, via NOAA Weather Radio. These EAS Alerts are also disseminated via the Contel Weather Teletype, and the AP and UPI teletype networks. An EAS Weather Alert received via one of these teletypes shall constitute a valid authorization for a broadcaster or cable operator to originate an EAS Weather Alert "WARNING" if that is the level of Alert that has been declared by the National Weather Service. In the absence of a "WARNING" issued by the National Weather Service, a broadcaster or cable operator may originate an EAS Weather Alert "WARNING" at the direction of his Local County Sheriff Department or County Emergency Government agency. If another agency is to be used in declaring weather alerts, it shall be listed in the appropriate Local Area Plan.

CIVIL EMERGENCY EAS ALERTS

All local emergencies other than weather alerts, shall be declared only through one of the Central Activation Centers by the County Emergency Coordinator or their designated representative. If another agency is to be used in declaring local emergencies, it shall be listed in the appropriate Local Area EAS Plan.

APPENDIX D: BOUNDARY MAP OF IDAHO EAS LOCAL AREAS / STATE RELAY NETWORK



APPENDIX E:

AMBER ALERT
LOCAL PLAN GUIDELINES

Delivered via the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
Governed by the Idaho State Emergency Communications Committee (ID SECC)
[As approved by the ID SECC September 24, 2002]

PURPOSE

The AMBER Alert Program is a cooperative effort between local law enforcement agencies and Idaho's local broadcast stations and cable television providers. The AMBER Alert Program provides law enforcement agencies access to broadcast stations and cable systems during the critical minutes following the initial report of a child abduction.

AMBER Alert Program Planning Guidelines

The AMBER Alert Program Plan is a locally based, voluntary enhancement of the local Emergency Alert System (EAS). It is a provision of the Local Area Emergency Communications Committee (LAECC) EAS Plan. Any local law enforcement organization desiring use of the EAS to broadcast abducted child alerts in its community must work with local broadcast stations, cable operators, authorized EAS origination centers and the LAECC to design a Local AMBER Alert Program Plan that complies with the guidelines set forth in this Appendix F of the Idaho Emergency Alert System State Plan. Local AMBER Alert Program Plans must be approved by the Local Area Emergency Communications Committee and the State Emergency Communications Committee prior to any activation of an AMBER ALERT that uses the Emergency Alert System.

Realizing that the procedures, jurisdictional boundaries, and resources of local law enforcement organizations vary greatly, the following guidelines are provided by the SECC for the development of a Local AMBER Alert Program Plan.

1. Activation points should be a 24-hours facility.

2. Development of procedures should mirror and complement existing EAS activation procedures.

3. An AMBER Alert should be treated like all other EAS events.

4. Radio and television stations, cable operators and local officials should work together to ensure activations are disseminated to the public. The actual broadcast of an AMBER Alert is voluntary and the misuse of this privilege might be cause

for broadcasters and cable operators to cease to participate in disseminating these messages.

5. The FCC-approved event code for an abducted child alert is CAE.

6. An AMBER Alert Program is a great opportunity for law enforcement to get involved in EAS with their dispatch centers or activation points.

7. Consider having a designated person representing the AMBER Alert Program on your Local Area Emergency Communications Committee.

8. Civil authorities can activate EAS. Authentication will be made by a call back to the Desiganated Agency as outlined in the Local Area Plan. In the local areas, use the Local Relay Network (LRN) for this type alert as you would for all alerts. In the event that an Alert covering a wider area than the Local Relay Network serves is required, the Idaho State Emergency Management Services Communications Center would originate the authenticated Alert upon request**.**

9. In order not to seriously hamper the effectiveness of an AMBER Alert, reject efforts to affiliate with a particular station or law enforcement entity. All stations and law enforcement entities should participate equally.

AMBER Alert Program Criteria

The following provisions must be included in a Local AMBER Alert Program Plan in order for the Plan to be approved by the SECC.

In order to activate the AMBER Alert Program, five (5) criteria must be met:

1. The child must be 18 years or younger, or with a proven mental or physical disability, and police must believe that the child has been abducted (unwillingly taken from his or her environment without permission from the child's parent or guardian).

2. The police must believe the child is in danger of serious bodily harm or death.

3. There must be enough descriptive information available to believe that its dissemination to the public could help locate the child, suspect and/or the suspect's vehicle.

4. The activation must be recommended by a law enforcement agency in the local jurisdiction.

5. **NON-QUALIFYING USES FOR AMBER ALERT PROGRAM:** Based on the above criteria, the following situations **WOULD NOT QUALIFY** for AMBER Alert activation: Missing child believed to have run away from home; missing child taken by a non-custodial relative in a child custody case; lost child; and, police search for criminal suspects (murder suspect, bank robber, etc.).

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS:

1. The plan is voluntary between participating broadcasters, cable operators and law enforcement agencies.

2. The report of a child abduction is time sensitive. An AMBER Alert activation will be most effective if broadcast as soon as possible after the child abduction. The establishment of lengthy authorization call-down lists or a procedure that requires obtaining activation approval from a particular law enforcement officer is discouraged, as they could be counter productive.

3. A Local AMBER Alert Program Plan should establish the basic guidelines to be followed for the activation of an AMBER Alert.

4. The Idaho Statewide AMBER Alert Plan provides guidance and authority to the statewide and local AMBER Alert Plans. See Idaho Statewide AMBER Alert Plan for guidance.

5. A community should consider including in its Local AMBER Alert Program Plan a provision outlining procedures for sending to, and receiving from, a neighboring community or a bordering state, in the event that a child abduction threatens to, or does, cross a boundary.

AMBER Alert Message Script

(Approved by the ID SECC. This AMBER Alert message script should be included as a part of the Local AMBER Alert Program Plan)

This is an activation of the AMBER Alert System. This is the _____.
(Name of Governmental Agency)

We have just received this important information regarding an abducted child in

_____. The _____ (is/are)
(Area, District, City and/or County) *(Law Enforcement Jurisdiction(s))*

looking for a child who was last seen at _____
(Location)

and is believed to be in danger. The child's name is _____.
(Name)

He/She is a _____-year old, _____with _____ hair and was last seen
(age) *(gender)* *(color)*

wearing _____.
(Description of clothing)

Authorities say that the child may be in the company of _____
(Name, Description, clothing, etc.)

and they may be traveling in a _____ that was last seen
(Vehicle make, model, color)

heading _____.
(Direction and street/city location)

If you have any information on the whereabouts of this child, _____,
(Name or Description of Child)

please contact _____immediately.
(911 or telephone number)

NOTE: This message should be read through twice when sending an AMBER Alert in order to allow listeners to understand all of the information.